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The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.



POETIC LICENSE

Written in a copy of the Bible presented to my Daughter.

BY MISS CORNWALL B. WILSON.

When, in future distant years,
Thou shalt look upon this page
Through the crystal vale of tears
That dim our eyes in after-age;
Think it was a mother's hand,
Though her smile no more thou'lt see,
Pointing towards that "better land,"
Gave this sacred gift to thee!

Lightly thou esteem'st it now,
For thy heart is young and wild,
And upon thy girlish brow,
Nought but sunny hope hath smiled!
But when disappointments come,
And the world begins to steal
All thy spirit's early bloom,
Then its value thou wilt feel!

To thy chamber, still and lone,
Fly—and search this sacred page,
When earth's blandishments are gone,
Every grief it will assuage!
Close thy door against the din
Of worldly folly—worldly fear—
Only let the rancor in
Of each heavenly promise here!

When thy bruised spirit bodes
"Nath the weight of sorrow's chain,
When of all life's summer joys,
Not one flatterer shall remain;
Lay this unguent to the wound
Of thy smitten, bleeding breast—
Here the only balm is found
That can yield the weary rest!

Nor alone in hours of woe
"Search the Scriptures," but while joy
Doth life's blissful cup o'flow,
Be it oft thy sweet employ;
So, remembering in thy youth
Him whose spirit lights each page,
Thou shalt have abundant proof
He will not forget thee a day!

SELECT MISCELLANY.

From an Alabama Paper.

TEXAS.

NEAR XENIA, JUNE 16, 1835.

MR. EDITOR: Having returned from Texas, whither I was sent, in company with Mr. Hollingsworth, by a respectable number of the citizens of Greene county, to look into the quality of the soil, the laws, religion, &c., and to report as to the practicability and expediency of emigrating thereto, I submit the following REPORT: We left Xenia on the 23d of March, accompanied by Mr. Deap, and reached New Orleans on the 7th of April. On the 9th we left New Orleans on board the brig Roxana; on the 10th passed the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, dismissed the Pilot, and set sail for Matagorda, which we reached, with some difficulty, on the 18th. Matagorda, (from whence our observation commenced) is a small town with a population of about 100, and is situated at the junction of the Rio Colorado, with the Bay of Matagorda. Here Mr. Hollingsworth and myself parted, he, in company with six or eight others, having an Ox wagon along with them, proceeding North for San Felipe, and Mr. Dean and I going down the Bay westward, in an open boat about 60 miles; all of us having been unable to procure horses at Matagorda. Leaving the Bay, we proceeded up to Corpus Bayou, to a place where we expected to procure horses; here, too, we were disappointed; by procuring an Ox Cart we journeyed westward to the Navidad, a small river which empties into the Labaca river, which again empties into the Bay of Matagorda. At this point, four days after leaving Matagorda, having hired a man for the purpose, we procured two poor, little, sore-backed horses, on which, at best, we could travel only about 20 miles a day, but making wooden spurs, with stout hickories in our hands, we again set our faces westward.—Passed the Labaca to the Gaudaloupe; thence, in a North West direction, up said river, and through M. de Leon's Colony, to Gonzales, in De Witt's Grant. The population of this town, which is also small, does not much exceed that of Matagorda. Leaving here we proceeded along the St. Mark's river to the residence of James George,

(formerly of this county) and thence to the frontier, but a company sufficiently large to insure safety among the Indians could not be found. Returning and having rested ourselves for three days, and having, mean-while, procured better horses, we again set out in a North East direction, crossing the Labaca, Navidad, and Colorado rivers to San Felipe, the capital of Austin's Colony on the Rio Brasses. Here, after a separation of 19 days, we met with Mr. Hollingsworth, who had been awaiting our arrival for about two weeks, and in the mean time had concluded to remain. San Felipe has a population of about 200. We remained here two days, and bidding Mr. Hollingsworth farewell, started in a North East direction through the country, crossing the Brasses, Trinity, Naches, and Angeline rivers to Nacogdoches; and thence, crossing the Sabine to Natchitoches in the State of Louisiana, which place we reached on the 21st of May, having been 31 days in the Province of Texas, and having travelled, North and East, a distance of about 700 miles.

From Red river to the Naches, a distance of about 140 miles, the country is rolling, the soil sandy, and timbered with pine, and well watered. On the water courses the soil is of a better quality, and as red as burnt brick, yet very productive in a good season; but will not stand a drought. From the Naches to the Gaudaloupe the low lands on the large streams are of a rich black soil, and subject to inundation; but the country between the two rivers is principally prairie, or post oak barrens; the soil of the prairie frequently of a good quality, though generally too sandy, and that of the post oak barrens generally unfit for cultivation of any kind whatever. Timber is scarce from the Natchitoches westward, as far as the Rio del Norte, one twentieth part, perhaps, only of the land being covered with timber, and that of a very inferior quality, three fourths of it not yielding more than one rail cut to the tree, and that very knotty. The trees are principally oak, such as we have in Ohio, with the addition of live oak, which grows along the water courses, covered with Spanish moss hanging almost to the ground. The face of the country is level from the Gulf to the distance of 50 or 60 miles north, where it becomes rolling or undulated, and continues so to the mountains; springs are very scarce in the table lands, but the rolling lands are better furnished with springs and streams for machinery. The water generally is of a muddy appearance, yet even when it is stagnant and warm, it tastes pleasant and sweet; and what is worthy of notice, it never has the green slime upon its surface which covers stagnant water in warm weather with us. The products of the soil are cotton, corn, rice, oats, and sweet potatoes. Cotton is the principal article of export, and is produced very extensively, and of a good quality, superior perhaps to any that is grown in the United States. The soil, though rich, produces but about 30 bushels of corn to the acre, and that is very much injured by the weevil. Sweet potatoes of a very superior quality are produced in great quantities; stock, horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and hogs are raised in any quantities; and without grain or salt, the cattle being very large, fat, and beautiful, deriving their food only from the grass which grows luxuriantly on the prairies.

The climate is very warm, the mercury having ranged from 83 to 62 degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer, from the 3rd to the 20th May in the shade. The climate is such as will not agree with the Northern man, for he loses something like one half of his bodily strength and vigor, contracts a lazy indolent habit, both of body and mind, and loses much of that cheerfulness and vivacity which are so essential to good health, good feeling, and good society.

The rivers Sabine, Naches, Brasses, Colorado and Gaudaloupe, with some improvements, may be navigated with keel or steam boats during a part of the year, one, and some of them, perhaps, two hundred miles up from their mouths.

The governments of the country is in a very unsettled condition, there being continual broils and disturbances, and not merely of words, as in the United States, but of blows; and the victors bear rule. When I left Texas there had been a requisition of men by the governor to sustain himself and the Congress in some act respecting the distribution of lands; but the people would not go, saying the act was unconstitutional, and as they were not armed to go they refused to take any part in the matter.

Slavery is absolutely prohibited, yet slaves are bought and sold there with the same freedom, and as openly as in any part of the United States. The grown slaves are held by indenture during life, and the younger ones are charged for their maintenance and clothing during the whole time of their minority by their masters; and while they are working out this debt, another still greater is contracted, which likewise must be worked out, and so on; they being, in fact, slaves all their lives, though nominally free at 21. The same is true of the Spaniards, and they are held by their brethren in an aspect slavery as is any negro in the United States.

As to religion—the constitution establishes the Catholic as the religion of the country, though by a recent law other religious denominations are protected and suffered to worship God in their own way. Elections are, by law, held on the Sabbath, and new laws on that day are published to the people assembled for the purpose, and their public sabbath and festivities are on that day. There is no person authorized to solemnize marriages but a priest of the established religion. In the eastern part of Texas there is no resident priest, but the circuit of the Province is made once or twice a year by one from an adjoining province, who marries folks in squads according to the laws of the land. But the laws provide that the parties may, in the absence of the priest, agree to marry, and entering into bonds to that effect, which are filed with the proper officer for safe keeping, they live together as man and wife, and upon the arrival of the priest the marriage is duly solemnized. Should the parties, however, become tired of the matri-

monial state, they may go forward, and lifting their bonds, the connection and the contract are both dissolved at once.

As to lands—each man having a family, obtains a league of land, which is 4,444 acres, province. The Empresario and a Commissioner (both officers of government) certify as to his character and intentions of becoming a citizen. This certificate is carried to the surveyor, who is also a public officer, and it is then his duty to lay off to the applicant the land to which his certificate entitles him, for which land the applicant, at the end of six years, must pay to government from 30 to 40 dollars, never exceeding 50. A single man, on the like certificate, obtains one-fourth of a league, which is 1,111 acres; and provided he marries, he gets the remaining three-fourths. Marrying a native Mexican entitles one to a greater quantity than a league of land, but how much more I do not now remember. Every one obtaining land from the government is obliged to take an oath to support the constitution of the country, must reside within its limits six years, and must make some small improvement upon the land, building a hut, and planting a crop; however, that land may be had of a settler, without being obliged to take the oath; but the oath must be taken to entitle one to the privileges of citizenship.

The length of this communication must be my excuse for not entering more into particulars than I have done at present. GEO. TOWNSLEY.

From the Nashville Republican. PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANTI-MARRYING SOCIETY.

Declaration of Independence of the Young Men and Bachelors of Nashville, assembled at Celibacy Hall, read and unanimously adopted by the Society:

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for the Bachelors of the community to dissolve the social bands that have hitherto connected them with the Fair Sex—and to assume, in fashionable circles, the single and unmarried station to which, by the laws of reason, they are entitled; a decent respect for the opinion of the married part of society compels them to declare the causes which urge them to secede from the empire of love, and to rally around the standard of their inherent freedom and natural independence.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created unmarried; that they are endowed by nature with the unalienable right of remaining in a state of single blessedness until they are disposed to encumber themselves with the appendage of a wife. Then, to secure this right, all Bachelors should be so firmly united in their common cause as steadily to resist the multiplied and insidious attacks of the fair—the ancient enemy of man's native freedom.

Custom and the manners of the age would, indeed, dictate the propriety of that domestic relation which in all previous times has received the sanction of the world and the approbation of society. But when a long series of Balls and Parties, of winning smiles, and killing glances, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to marry us against our will, it is our right, it is our duty to break the silken chains which "fancy weaves for love," and which the imagination teaches us so fondly and so familiarly to embrace; and to provide for our future safety and security in the "hall of celibacy"—the abode of freedom and the home of peace.

The history of the present race of ladies, in this place, is one of repeated encroachments upon the rights of Bachelors; tending directly to involve them in absolute despotism—to prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

They have refused their assent to offers of marriage—the most wholesome and necessary for the interests of particular individuals—thereby manifesting a disposition to exercise the veto power; with which the unjust custom of society has clothed them to the direct injury of fallen man.

They have refused their sanction to the marriage of others of the community, unless they could relinquish their right of choosing wives for themselves; a right inestimable to all young men, and formidable to matchmakers and old maids only.

They have called together large meetings of the sex at places where our attention would be directed to the beauty of their persons and the glitter of their dress, for the sole purpose of exciting our imagination, and kindling into a flame the dying sparks of our love.

They have ridiculed and sneered at individuals repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, these encroachments upon the rights of unmarried men.

They have endeavored to increase the population of this State; for this purpose, procuring the Legislature to reduce the moderate tax upon marriage licenses.

They have kept among us a multitude of dandies to perform those services which men would be so proud to render.

They have affected to render the female independent and superior to the male portion of the community.

They have combined together to subject us to petticoat jurisdiction—a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and repugnant to the laws of nature.

For taking into favor large bodies of dandies.

For protecting them by their smiles and influence from the just ridicule to which their breaches of decorum and good manners subjected them.

For forcing some of our acquaintances to marry against their will.

For carrying us to all the balls and parties, to be danced to death in order to retain their favor.

For interfering in many cases with the rights of husbands—exciting their mothers and sisters to resist their lawful lords and masters; and causing to be inflicted, on many of our married friends, the horrid curtain lecture, a species of punishment more formidable to husbands than the dungeons of the inquisition.

For suspending the free will of bachelors, and declaring themselves invested with full powers to negotiate marriages in all cases whatsoever.

They have abdicated their authority over us to which we were so willing to submit, by declaring us fit subjects for the attacks of all old maids and marriage seeking spinsters in the community.

They have constrained our fellow-men, taken captive by them, to war against their brethren.

For this purpose inciting them to dwell on the happiness of married life, which happiness it is well known is founded only on the assertion of hen-pecked husbands.

Against these attacks we have often petitioned for redress. Nor have we been wanting in our attention to the ladies. We have warned them, from time to time, that we would not wed against our wills and contrary to our better judgements. We have reminded them of our uniform gallantry and love. We have appealed to their nobleness of soul and conjured them, by the marriage ceremony, to let us choose for ourselves, but they have been deaf to the voice of reason and love. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which urges us to this declaration: and hold them, as we do the rest of womankind, enemies to our peace and quiet, and the industrious promoters of marriages and certain lectures. We, therefore, the Young Men and Bachelors of Nashville, do ordain and publish this our Declaration of Independence, in support of which we mutually pledge our lives, and our rights to marry.

Signed, for and in behalf of the Anti-Marrying Society, at Celibacy Hall assembled, the 30th January, 1835.

DICK MARRY-ALL, President.

TOX COURT-ALL, Secretary.

FIRST MINISTER FROM THE UNITED STATES TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The following narrative will be interesting to those of our readers who have not met with it. The introduction of the first minister from the rebel Colonies to the Court of the mother country was a scene worth a voyage across the Atlantic to witness:

In June, 1785, John Adams, the first Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of London, had his introductory audience with King George the Third. An event so extraordinary, with circumstances so novel to us in America, led Mr. Adams to narrate the particulars, in a letter to an intimate friend, and was kept private till after his death. It was thus:

"At one o'clock on Wednesday, 1st of June, the master of ceremonies called at my house, and went with me to the Secretary of State's Office, in Cleveland row, where the Marquis of Carmarthen received, and introduced me to Mr. Frazier, his under Secretary, who had been, as his Lordship said, uninterrupted at that office, through all the changes in administration for thirty years, having first been appointed by the Earl of Holderness.

"After a short conversation upon the subject of importing my effects from Holland, which Mr. Frazier himself introduced, Lord Carmarthen invited me to go with him in his coach to Court. When we arrived in the ante-chamber, the master of the ceremonies introduced him, and attended me while the Secretary of State went to take the commands of the King. While I stood in this place, where it seems all ministers stand upon such occasions, always attended by the master of ceremonies, the room was very full of ministers of State, Bishops, and all other sorts of courtiers, as well as the next room, which is the King's bed-chamber. You may well suppose I was the focus of all eyes. I was relieved, however, from the embarrassment of it, by the Swedish and Dutch ministers, who came to me and entertained me with a very agreeable conversation during the whole time. Some other gentlemen, whom I had seen before, came to make their compliments, too, until the Marquis of Carmarthen returned, and desired me to go with him to his Majesty.

"I went with his lordship through the levee room into the King's closet. The door was shut, and I was left with his Majesty and the Secretary of State alone. I made the three reverences: one at the door, another about half way, and another before the presence—according to the usage established at this, and all the northern courts of Europe, and then I addressed myself to his Majesty in the following words:

"SIR: The United States have appointed me Minister Plenipotentiary to your Majesty, and have directed me to deliver to your Majesty this letter, which contains the evidence of it. It is in obedience to their express commands, that I have the honor to assure your Majesty of their unanimous disposition and desire to cultivate the most friendly and liberal intercourse between your Majesty's subjects and their citizens, and of their best wishes for your Majesty's health and happiness, and for that of your family.

"The appointment of a Minister from the United States to your Majesty's Court, will form an epoch in the history of England and America. I think myself more fortunate than all my fellow citizens, in having the distinguished honor to be the first to stand in your Majesty's royal presence in a diplomatic character; and I shall esteem myself the happiest of men, if I can be instrumental in recommending my country more and more to your Majesty's royal benevolence, and of restoring an entire esteem, confidence, and affection; or, in better words, 'the old good nature and the good old humor, between people who, though separated by an ocean, and under different governments, have the same language, a similar religion, a kindred blood. I beg your Majesty's permission to add, that although I have sometimes before been instructed by my country, it was never in my whole life in a manner so agreeable to myself."

"The King listened to every word I said, with dignity, it is true, but with apparent emotion.—Whether it was my visible agitation, for I felt more than I could express, that touched him, I cannot say; but he was much affected, and answered me with more tremor than I had spoken with, and said:

"Six: The circumstances of this audience are so extraordinary, the language you have now held is so extremely proper, and the feelings you have discovered so justly adapted to the occasion, that I must say, that I not only receive with pleasure the assurance of the friendly disposition of the United States, but that I am glad the choice has fallen upon you to be their minister. I wish you, sir, to believe, and that it may be understood in America, that I have done nothing in the late contest but what I thought myself indispensably bound to do, by the duty which I owed to my people. I will be frank with you. I was the last to conform to the separation; but the separation having become inevitable, I have always said, as I now say, that I would be the first to meet the friendship of the United States as an independent power. The moment I see such sentiments and language as yours prevail, and a disposition to give this country the preference, that moment I shall say—Let the circumstances of language, religion, and blood have their natural and full effect."

"I dare not say that these were the king's precise words; and it is even possible that I may have, in some particulars, mistaken his meaning; for although his pronunciation is as distinct as I ever heard, he hesitated sometimes between the members of the same period. He was, indeed, much affected, and I was not less so, and therefore I cannot be certain that I was so attentive, heard so clearly, and understood so perfectly as to be confident of all his words, or sense; and think that all which he said to me should, at present, be kept secret in America, except his Majesty or his Secretary of State should judge proper to report it.—This I do say, that the foregoing is his Majesty's meaning, as I then understood it, and his own words, as nearly as I can recollect them.

"The King then asked me whether I came last from France, and upon my answering in the affirmative, he put on an air of familiarity, and smiling, or rather laughing, said, 'There is an opinion among some people that you are not the most attached of all your countrymen to the manners of France.'—I was surprised at all this, because I thought it an indiscretion, and a descent from his dignity. I was a little embarrassed, but determined not to deny truth on the one hand, nor lead him to infer from it any attachment to England on the other. I threw off as much gravity as I could, and assumed an air of gaiety, and a tone of decision, as far as was decent, and said, 'That opinion, Sir, is not mistaken; I must avow to your Majesty, I have no attachment but to my own country.' The King replied, as quick as lightning, 'An honest man will never have any other.'

"The King then said a word or two to the Secretary of State, which being between them, I did not hear, and then turned round and bowed to me, as is customary with all kings and princes when they give the signal to retire. I retreated, stepping backwards, as is the etiquette; and making my last reverence at the door of the chamber, I went away. The master of the ceremonies joined me at the moment of my coming out of the king's closet and accompanied me through all the apartments down to my carriage."

A HINT TO MOTHERS.

There are many things which are better left to chance: precaution is sometimes more mischievous than negligence. The late Sir W. C. was one day expected at a large dinner party, at Mr. M—d—y's, in Russell square. The worthy Baronet's nose, it will be remembered, was to say the least of it, remarkable. Before the company were assembled, Mr. M—d—y suggested to his lady, that, upon this particular occasion, it would be safer that little Alfred should not (as at other times) be introduced along with the desert after dinner; for that he, the said Alfred, a fine child of seven years old, having a propensity to make observations upon all personal defects or deformities, from a pimple to a hump, from a crooked finger to a cork leg, might possibly say something not altogether agreeable to Sir W—. "Leave that to me," said the lady; "I'll contrive it nicely." Accordingly, she proceeded to the nursery and thus addressed the little gentleman:—"Alfred, my dear, we have a gentleman coming to dinner to-day who has a monstrous ugly nose. Now, if you will promise to be a very good boy, and not make any observations upon it, you may come down after dinner, and you shall have an orange. But, remember the nose!" Master Alfred acceded to the terms of the treaty, and, in due time, was ushered into the dining-room. After the lapse of a quarter of an hour the young gentleman, finding the reward of his forbearance still in arrear, took advantage of a dead pause in the conversation, and cried out, from the further end of the table, "Mamma, is it time now for me to have the orange you promised me, if I didn't say anything about that gentleman's monstrous ugly nose?"

Progress of Improvement.—Wisdom and knowledge increase wonderfully among the present generation of men in comparison with the past. Formerly, the hill of political fame was of steep ascent, and a journey to the summit cost labor. Energy, and talent, and perseverance, and diligence, and honesty were the only assistants which a man could depend upon to help him along. Now, a little superficial knowledge, a good supply of cunning, a belief "that all is fair in politics," a firm faith in the saving power of "regular nominations," and withal, a well-curried hobby, is all that is necessary; and a man frequently finds himself at the top of the ladder, wondering how he d—l he got there.

Prevalent causes of Crime.—1. Deficient education—early loss of parents, and consequent neglect. 2. Few convicts have ever learned a regular trade; and, if they were bound to any apprenticeship, they have abandoned it before the time had lawfully expired. 3. School education is, with most convicts, very deficient, or entirely wanting. 4. Intemperance, very often the consequence of loose education, is a most appalling source of crime. 5. By preventing intemperance, and by promoting education, we are authorized to believe that we prevent crime in a considerable degree.

in their schemes by the patriotic steps taken by the N. York Postmaster, who refused to admit their publications into the mail at his office, these industrious cut-throats boxed up several thousand copies of the "Slave's Friend," "Human Rights," &c., and put them on board a Steamboat for Philadelphia, there to be mailed. As "good luck would have it," the box came open while discharging the cargo of the boat at Philadelphia; and the excitement produced by the circumstance can be better imagined than described:—A Committee of the citizens was appointed, who, for the purpose of preventing violence, called upon the individual to whom the box was directed, and informed him of his perilous condition, and the necessity of his immediately giving up the box and papers, which he done without hesitation. The Committee, in a boat, repaired to the middle of the river, and, after tearing the papers and pamphlets in fine pieces, committed them to the waves. They were neatly wrapped in packets, and directed to Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY JOURNAL.

The first No. of this Periodical has just come to hand. It belongs to the class of the London New Monthly, the Knickerbocker, the New England Magazine, &c.; in character holding a middle place between the heavy, learned Reviews published Quarterly and the flippant, sentimental, flashy, and often agreeably gossiping Weeklies of the New York Mirror and Lady's Book genus. We have as yet been able to give only a rapid glance over its pages; but we have seen enough to satisfy us that the Southern Literary Journal need not fear a comparison with any of its competitors for the patronage of the reading public. It draws its contributions from different sections of our country, with that freedom from local prejudices which should ever distinguish Literature; and its tone is nevertheless decidedly Southern. This we regard as no small recommendation. It is impossible for any literary Journal not to exhibit a character more or less tinged by the institutions, customs, and habits of thinking and feeling of the community in which it is published. This being the case, we need at the present time especially, a periodical whose literature shall accord with our peculiar institutions and feelings—which shall be, in one word, Southern. That the Southern Literary Journal will be such we have every assurance.

The following is the Table of Contents to this No.: Original Articles.—Condition and Prospects of American Literature; Woman's Love; Woman; The Cry of Miscegenation; My White and Red Roses; Descent of Aeneas to the Slaves; by the Rev. Dr. England;—The Lone Star; Franz Zebdenus Schmelzle; Sonnet; The Widow of the Chief; by W. Gilmore Simms; Literary Coincidences; The Author of "Martin Faber," &c.; Paled Flowers; by the Author of the Biography of the Aborigines of America; The Age of Education; Song of the Archangels, from the Fausto of Goethe; The Exotic; Innocence.

From our Arm-chair.—Editor's Introductory;— Charleston Library Society; Life and Character of Thomas S. Grimké; Appeal to the people of the Northern and Eastern States on the subject of Slavery in South Carolina; The Brothers, a tale of the Fronde.

A worthy Example.—The citizens of Nashville, Tennessee, have appointed a Committee of Vigilance of 60 of their most respectable citizens for the protection of that Town against the inroads of Abolition emissaries. This Committee adopted the following Preamble and Resolutions; which we would recommend to the people of every section of the South as an example worthy of imitation. It is, to be sure, a far-off way of reaching the abolitionists; but no means, however small, should be spared, to defend ourselves against their lawless tampering with our property and safety. It will also show those amongst us, who are so reckless as to pursue a course directly opposed to our best interests, for the purpose of saving a sixpence, that they are not to encourage men who would not scruple to involve us in a servile civil war that would drench the soil of the South with the blood of its citizens.—The Preamble and Resolutions were adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, it is believed by this Committee, that funds to a large amount have been contributed by Arthur Tappan and other Fanatics of New York, for the purpose of disseminating through the Southern and Western States, incendiary pamphlets, inciting the Slaves to revolt; and it is known that many of our Merchants are in the habit of purchasing goods of said Tappan, (Merchant of New-York,) thereby increasing his power to injure us.—Therefore,

"Resolved, That we recommend to the Merchants of this city, and of the State of Tennessee, to make no purchases of said Tappan:—And it is also

"Resolved, That we advise our citizens to abstain from dealing with any Merchant, who is known to make any purchase from said Tappan, or any other abolitionist, after this date.

"Resolved, That the Merchants of Nashville and the State of Tennessee, be requested to hold meetings and express their views upon the subject of trading or dealing with Arthur Tappan & Co., or with any other abolitionist."

We see it stated in a Memphis, Tennessee, paper of the 8th ult., on the authority of private letters, that two more men were summarily executed by the citizens of Vicksburg a few days previous. One of the men was named Urly, a noted negro stealer and counterfeiter.—Whatever may be the necessity for protecting the community against the inroads of these demons, it is to be deeply regretted that the strong and effectual arm of the law has been so long and often superseded in Mississippi by the vengeance of an infuriated populace. There may be instances, we confess, in which popular vengeance does not exceed the deserts of crime, but ours is a government of laws, in which a trial by jury is secured to the meaneast culprit; and of this right none should be deprived.

Sickening.—The Editor of a certain paper in North Carolina, announces his intention of stopping the publication of his present sheet, as he intends, on the first of January next, to commence another which is to be a real Southern paper in principle; one that shall assert the rights of the South in a fearless and independent manner. We thought this was doing pretty well for that Editor. But, in a little paragraph, in the same no. of his paper, he throws the whole matter into; by saying, in good earnest, that North Carolina is decidedly in favor of Van Buren and Johnson, for President and Vice President! A fellow who would boast of his Southern principles, and, at the same time advocate the claims of the Amalgamation candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, ought to be sent to a Lunatic Asylum.

We have seen a copy of the Farmers' and Planters' Almanac for the year 1836, published by Mr. Blum at Salem. The Almanac is got up in very good style; the calculations are adapted to the latitude and longitude of Salem—and with the information usually found in Almanacs, it contains several important practical hints and facts for farmers.

The following letter is from a Baptist Minister in Virginia, returning a number of the Abolition pamphlets to the publisher at the North. We publish the letter, for the truly patriotic and pious sentiments it contains:

SPARTA, CAROLINA, VA. AUG. 1835.

"I return these periodicals, viz: 'Human Rights,' 'The Anti-Slavery Record,' and 'The Emancipator.'—I am a friend to the rights of the human family: I am, in principle, opposed to slavery; and, consequently, I am in favor of emancipation.—These, I believe, have been, for a considerable time past, the prevailing sentiments in Virginia. But, gentlemen, I am utterly opposed to your scheme of Abolition and Amalgamation; and, if possible, I am more strongly opposed to the spirit in which your operations appear to have been carried on, and to the attempts which have been made, to diffuse your publications among the colored population of the South. Does not this measure declare, more loudly than words, that while you are endeavoring to prevail on one class to cut the bands of slavery, you are stirring up the other to burst them by violence!—So, so!—the surgeon then is for curing the sore, by destroying the patient! This, indeed, is curing with a vengeance."

"Many of us, in the Southern region, have long groaned under this evil, I mean slavery; and had you, gentlemen, in your philanthropic labors, been disposed to extend some share of your sympathy to the owners of the slaves, the South might have hearkened to your propositions. In Virginia—(I cannot so well say how it is in the extreme South,) most of the slaves, I am fully persuaded, enjoy a quantum of human happiness, equal to that of their owners; in many instances they probably have the advantage. This, however, does not reconcile me to slavery;—all things considered, I deem it a sore evil. Had you, then, taking both sides of the question into consideration, shown a willingness to lend us your aid, in devising some rational plan for removing the evil—aye, and a willingness to bear a liberal share of the burden—a burden for which Old England and New England are deeply responsible—you would have acted the part of brethren indeed. But what are you doing? Why, dictating to the South what the people there ought to do, and must do—reckless of consequences to them, while secure yourselves in the remotest regions of the North."

"But consequences, you say, are not to be considered: we ought to do our duty, and leave consequences to God. This, indeed, is one of my favorite maxims:—'Do your duty, and leave consequences to God.' But the question occurs—What is my duty? Do not circumstances, in some cases, render it improper to be done, which, under other circumstances, it would be duty to do? If you do not admit this, you are, methinks, strange casuists. And, gentlemen, to settle this point, I will propose a case—a case in point. You are the apostles of liberty—the uncompromising advocates of immediate (or speedy) Abolition, and I suppose I may add—of amalgamation. Why do you not set us an example; and, regardless of consequences, do your duty?—come boldly through the South, proclaiming these doctrines!—Ah, Sirs! this alters the case."

"In conclusion, permit me to say to you, that the South knows its own situation better than you know it; that the people are more capable of estimating the consequences of your scheme of Abolition, than you can be; that you are running a fearful career—and that you ought to stop, or change your course. To stop will probably be the best. ANDREW BROADBUSH."

Addressed, with the periodicals, to R. G. Williams, (the Publisher,) No. 144, Nassau st., New York.

Missouri.—The recent elections in this State show a great decrease in the strength of the spoils party. One Whig and one Van Buren representative have been elected to Congress; and a very reduced majority of Van Buren men to the Legislature. Mr. Benton took a very active part in the election; so much so, that he was challenged to mortal combat, by Mr. Strother, one of the Whig candidates for Congress. Benton declined meeting Strother, who then avowed his intention of shooting Benton on sight. A letter writer says that, so excited are the parties, there is great probability of one, or both being killed. Benton's power is departing in Missouri.

Thomas H. Benton.—It is rumored, by some of the public prints, that Senator Benton has been appointed Collector for the Port of New-Orleans. The Globe disputes the rumor, however, and says that Mr. Benton would hardly accept this appointment, when he has refused some of the first offices in the gift of the Government.—Very like a whale.

Ruffin's Farmer's Register.—We have received the September No. of the above useful publication; any of our agricultural friends who may wish to examine it, can do so by calling at our Office. The following is the TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Original Communications.—Observations on the low wages of female laborers: A word to "Pencemon": Gypsum not injured as manure by being heated: To destroy lice on cattle: Supposed mistake as to Llesian fly: Experiments with lime as manure: Great depth of the bed of marl lying under Norfolk: The three-shift system: Spaying heifers: Remarkable fecundity of a ewe: "A dead without a name": Report of analyses of soils from Alabama: Some account of the prairie of Arkansas: On the advantage to be derived from the establishment of an agricultural professorship: Wheat and chest growing from the same stalk: Manure on poor soils.—Public improvements and political jobs: On saving clover seed: The improved pocket chronometer: Skinless oat: Movements of the abolition societies, and anticipated results: Machine for raising marl: Method for the destruction of the cut worm: On draining, and reclaiming lands subject to freshets, by strengthening the beds of streams: Account of marling lands, extended under great disadvantages: Seed of the bread-fruit tree: Commercial report: Extracts of private correspondence: Seasons and state of crops: Notices to subscribers: Collecting agents: Terms of publication.

Selections.—Canada plums: Patent spark-ketcher for locomotive engines: Strickland's observations on the agriculture of the United States of America, (concluded): A strange fish: Erie canal: On the breeding of sheep, and fattening of sheep, (continued): To preserve celery through winter: Steam digging machine: Lining in Lehigh: To destroy briars: Saving clover seed: Seed time for the mulberry: Selection of seed: Desultory observations and inquiries on the improvement of land: House flies: Cultivation of beet root sugar in France: Cultivation of silk: Mode of destroying ants: Ploughing under green crops for manure: Importation of the bones of cetaceous animals from the Polar Seas, for manure: Remarks on the scarlet trefail: Sheep: Durable whitewash: The pitcher plant: The Llana of Peru: Solvent of India rubber: On the preparation of vegetables oils: Affection, and vast number of fishes: Scarlet trefail: Wheat on clover: The fig: Late moved hay: Cooking by gas: Fruit-drier: Liquid manure: Fence posts: Saxony sheep: Directions for sowing the seed and raising the plants of the White Italian Mulberry: Internal fire, or volcanoes: On making meadow: On the means of preventing the ravages of the different insects that prey on wheat: Rotation of crops on the estate of Holkham.

The death of JOSEPH A. HILL, Esq., of Wilmington, has created a gloom which is not confined to Wilmington only. Wherever he was known, the melancholy circumstance is a matter of deep regret. Mr. Hill died in Wilmington on the 30th ultimo. The following remarks are from the Advertiser of the 4th instant:

"The event had been dreaded for two or three days;

yet the melancholy anticipations could not meliorate the sincere sorrows that pervaded our whole community, when it was ascertained that the beloved and inestimable citizen was no more. His more intimate associates alone can feel the bitter pangs that attend the severance of the finer cords that entwined around the heart and attune it to love and friendship. But all, in their relative situations, feel the loss of the patriot; the champion of the oppressed; the friend of the fatherless; the consoler of the unfortunate. Mr. Hill was too well known throughout our State, to require the aid of eulogy to embaln his memory; but we cannot permit so seducing an event to pass, without endeavoring to offer a tribute to his memory;—a brilliant genius, refined and chastened by a higher or—a brilliant genius, refined and chastened by an erudite and polished education. He stood in the foremost rank at the Bar of our State, and his oratory, if not emendatory of forensic disputation, was fascinating and effective—calling to its aid a discriminating judgment, lucid reasoning, and facility of utterance.—Those parts of Mr. Hill's character which owed their strength to education, were formed from the most perfect models; the original traits arose from the impulses of his own benevolent and honest heart. While in the Legislature, no man possessed a more commanding influence. This influence he owed to his intrinsic merit—not to the power of wealth; for he was too sentient to the wants of others to become rich. It is an affecting circumstance of this melancholy event, that the nearest connections of the deceased are absent; and that the object of his tenderest attachment, kept not the sacred vigil near the couch of her dying husband—but, if we could be so impressed, it is best, even thus; for such was the will of God.

Appointments by the President.—CHARLES SHALER, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Territory of Michigan, vice Stephen T. Mason, superseded.—Globe of August 21.

The Hon. ETHAN ALLEN BROWN, formerly Governor of Ohio, and recently Charge d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, was invited by the President, some time since, to take the place of Mr. Hayward, who resigned, as Commissioner of the General Land Office—his resignation to take effect the first of this month. On that day, Mr. Brown entered on the duties of the office.—Globe of 5th instant.

Beckwith's Pills.—We have more than once alluded to the growing reputation of, and the increasing demand for this Article. They will not much longer be confined to America, but their merits will be tested across the Atlantic. A distinguished gentleman, who has recently made a voyage to Europe, writes from thence, "that the Pills were found to be of eminent value in the prevention and cure of sea-sickness." The following extract of a letter from a Physician in the West to the General Agent in this city, dated August 1835, advances new claims for the Pills and affords tangible evidence of their virtues.—Raleigh Register.

"Previously to my leaving North Carolina, I had great confidence in Beckwith's Pills, and regarded them as one of the most fortunate combinations of medicine with which I was acquainted: I now believe, they will be found a safe and efficient means in preventing Cholera, and the numerous forms of Bilious diseases, attended with such alarming fatality in the South Western States. After visiting New Orleans Hospital, where I had an opportunity of seeing Cholera in all its stages, I awoke one night with the usual preliminary symptoms, viz: cold, clammy, adhesive perspiration, pain in the bowels, and cramps in my legs and arms. I used the warm bath, took a few Beckwith's Pills and a little French Brandy, and in a short time, was completely relieved. After this, my health was unusually good during my stay, which I attribute to taking Beckwith's pills occasionally, thus keeping the stomach and bowels in proper tone and condition."

"I travelled through Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, and disposed in my route of 10,000 boxes of the Pills. On receipt of this, you will forward me at cash prices 10,000 more boxes, to be delivered at Hamburg, S. C.; and I shall shortly require the same number, upon the same terms, to be delivered at New Orleans."

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

ANOTHER ARREST!

A gentleman from Lexington, Va., informs us that, on the 22nd ult., the orderly citizens of that little village were thrown into a state of no little excitement, by the arrival of a man whom rumor had designated as an active and influential Abolitionist from the North—no less a personage than James F. Otis, a distinguished lawyer of Portland, Maine, and co-editor of a paper printed in that place. It appeared that Mr. Otis had been to the Virginia Springs, and while on his return homewards, in the Stage, had indulged the unruly member, with no little freedom, on the Abolition question. He was understood to have asserted, in allusion to the rewards reported to have been offered in the South for Tappan and his leading associates, that the Southern people were "all wind"—that, if Tappan & Co. should come among us, we would be glad to take off our hats to them, instead of arresting and punishing them—and asked, if we were so eager to seize Abolitionists, why he was permitted to travel unmolested among us—that he professed their sentiments, was a leading member of their Society, attended Anti-Slavery Conventions, made Abolition speeches, &c. and was as ready as any to suffer martyrdom in the cause! As soon as these facts were made known in Lexington, a gentleman of the place, (being led further to suspect Mr. Otis, from the fact, that, in going to the Natural Bridge, he had refused to leave his trunk behind, as his companions in the trip had done,) applied to several magistrates to procure a warrant to apprehend and search him—all of whom declined, in the absence of a specific charge, to grant the warrant, until they were at length assured that Judge Lynch would take the matter in his own hands. A warrant was then obtained.

As soon as the company returned to Lexington from the Bridge, the carriage was surrounded by an excited multitude; and Mr. Otis, perceiving the unpleasant predicament in which his imprudence—to call it by no harsher name—had involved him, endeavoring to allay the storm he had excited, by declaring that his sentiments had been wholly misunderstood—that he had, it was true, his own peculiar notions upon the subject of Slavery, but that, since he had visited the South, he was perfectly convinced that Abolition was utterly impracticable, and that the Slave population were in a better condition than the white laboring classes of the North, that he admitted the exclusive control of the whole matter was vested in the South, and denied that the non-slave-holding States had any right whatever to interfere with it. He made, indeed, such strenuous protestations of his innocence of all evil design; and these protestations being supported, upon an examination of his person and baggage by the ab-

sence of all tangible evidence to the contrary, that, notwithstanding several persons in the crowd, not entirely satisfied, were in favor of lynching him, he was, by the active exertions of others, and the general repugnance of the community to punish except upon the clearest evidences of guilt, permitted to go uncaught.

It is proper to observe here, that Mr. Otis urgently requested that no publication should be made of the affair—or at least, that his name might be concealed; and, in order to save his feelings, it was so promised. But, two or three days after his departure from Lexington, the Richmond Enquirer, of the 21st, was received at that place, containing an extract from the Argus, printed in Portland, (Mr. O's place of residence,) stating that he has "long been a furious Anti-Slavery advocate, has delivered public addresses on the subject, attended Conventions, and disseminated, so far as his public influence extended, the disorganizing and detestable principles of that crew of fanatics,"—and warning the people of the South to be on their guard against him—thus confirming the character given by himself of himself in the Stage, when he was so eager for the crown of martyrdom, but which he found it convenient to deny when the said crown glittered before his terrified vision. This extract, the gentlemen who promised Mr. Otis to conceal his name, consider absolves them from that pledge; and they therefore feel at perfect liberty to hold him up to the detestation of the South, as a dangerous incendiary, and to the scorn of the Abolitionists themselves, as a dastardly deserter of his principles. The gentleman was lucky in leaving Lexington before the Enquirer reached that place. Had it preceded him, he would, we are assured, have inevitable been lynched; a fate from which his talents and his personal respectability, so far from exempting him, would only have rendered more certain.

We deeply regret the state of feeling which the occurrence of such scenes but too plainly indicate: Be the consequences on those fanatics who have excited it. They who sow the wind must not complain if they reap the whirlwind.

From the Christian Watchman.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the American Temperance Society, May 26, at 9 o'clock, A.M. The meeting having been opened by prayer, extracts from the Annual Report were read by the Corresponding Secretary. These extracts were full and interesting, and indicate that the Report is not inferior to the preceding able document of the society of the same class. We have room only for a few facts presented in the extracts read.

It appears that there are now formed in this country 9,000 Temperance Societies, with 1,500,000 members; that upwards of 4,000 distilleries have been abandoned; that 8,000 vendors have ceased to traffic in ardent spirits since the commencement of the reform, and that at least 12,000 vessels now sail from different ports in the United States without ardent spirits as an article of drink. And the progress of the reform in other countries, has been equally encouraging. In England, particularly, the attention to the subject of Temperance has increased, with manifestly beneficial effects. Editions, amounting in all to 150,000 copies, of the American Report on the traffic have been published in that country; and the subject has engaged the attention of Parliament, in which body a committee has been appointed, whose sessions have already numbered twenty days, during which period they have examined a large number of dealers and other persons.

Meetings have also been held in various towns and cities, and there have been other decisive evidences that the cause is advancing. In England, beer, and not, as in this country, ardent spirits, is the bane of the people, and the pledge, therefore, instead of referring only to ardent spirits, includes abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. The Report contains many facts which have triumphed at the public meetings of the common people, evidencing that multitude are interested in the reform, and that it has been blessed to the temporal and eternal salvation of many individuals. One individual, who had earned by his debaucheries the epithet, "king of drunkards," after he was reformed, asserted that if he had not signed the Temperance pledge, and an opportunity offered, with his present feelings, he would press forward "till one hundred devils, and one hundred daggers should stand in his way." Another individual, a drunkard of 20 years standing, who had tried all the specifics which the friends of moderate drinking had suggested, and had grown no better, but rather worse, when he heard of the total abstinence society, said, "that's the society for me;" and the event proved that he was right, for he became a thoroughly reformed man. Another of 23, another of 33, another of 35 years standing, and another for many years a confirmed drunkard, became the happy subjects of the reform, and have since all alike their stations as talented and respectable members of society. Accounts have also been received from Russia, Sweden, Finland, Burmah, Sumatra, Egypt, Cape of Good Hope, Hindostan, and Africa. The Report abounds with facts, principles, and arguments, all going to show two things, viz: 1. that wherever intoxicating liquors have been used, they have been signally the great cause of all evil; and 2. that wherever the moral influence of the Temperance reform has been brought to bear, men have been induced to give up this agent of destruction. The American Temperance Society are therefore encouraged to proceed in their labors. They have been years collecting facts and arguments on this subject; and it is their intention now to embody, in a single volume, a condensed view of all the results of their labors—a volume which shall comprise the history and the principles of the Temperance reform—and to send this volume, with a letter, to at least 2,000 intelligent men of other countries, and to circulate it widely at home, that the reasons of this great moral movement to its farther prosecution, till a complete triumph shall have been effected, may be known far and near. Facts are the voice of God in his providence speaking to men. God will speak by means of the facts in this volume, in a tone which must command the attention of all who wish to free their fellow men from the cruel despotism of vice.

A writer in the National Intelligencer, described by the Editors as a distinguished citizen and experienced lawyer of a non-slaveholding State, speaking of the Abolitionists, says—"Two of the most conspicuous of the said foundation of their ample fortunes by carrying on an illicit trade with the enemy, (during the late war,) and by making collusive captures." Nothing more natural than that those who commenced their career by one species of villany should terminate it by another. We suppose they imagine they are buying from Heaven, by squandering in fanatical schemes of mock philanthropy the fortunes they acquired by robbery, a pardon for past transgressions and a passport to Paradise—as the deluded Roman Catholic, whose gold is the wages of iniquity, buys from the priest a passport through the fires of purgatory. We wish the Intelligencer's correspondent had told us the names of the two prostitutes termed prudes. Is Tappan one of them? Lynchburg Virginian.

Singular.—There have been many circumstances related of our revolution and the great men who projected and carried it through, which were not so well attested, would almost induce a suspicion of their truth; but the following striking coincidence is one of which we do not recollect ever before having seen a notice of: Washington born Feb. 22, 1732, inaugurated 1789; term of service expired in the 69th year of his age. John Adams born Oct. 19, 1735, inaugurated 1797;

term of service expired in the 69th year of his age. Jefferson born April 2, 1743, inaugurated 1801; term of service expired in the 69th year of his age. Madison born March 8, 1751, inaugurated 1809; term of service expired in the 69th year of his age. Monroe born April 2, 1758, inaugurated 1817; term of service expired in the 69th year of his age. The above is a list of five of the Presidents of the United States, (all men of the revolution,) who ended their terms of service in the 69th year of their age! J. Q. Adams' term of service, had he been elected a second time, would have also expired in the 69th year of his age.—North Alabamian.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

At the seat of Stephen K. Bead, in Oxford, on Thursday the 3rd instant, by the Rev. Wm. M. Green, Mr. RICHARD GREEN, of Raleigh, to Miss JULIA JANE, eldest daughter of Major Junius Speed, formerly of Salisbury.

In Rowan County, on the 30th ultimo, by Hugh Parks, Esq., Mr. DAVID HOUSTON, aged about 30 years, to Miss JANE COLEMAN, aged about 20 years. In Iredell County, on the 2nd of July last, by the Rev. John Witherspoon, Mr. JAMES COLEMAN, of Rowan, to Miss MARY SMITH, of Iredell.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this County, on the 5th instant, Mrs. NANCY BENNING, aged over 90 years. In Stokes county, on the 28th ultimo, Miss ANN P WOLFF, eldest daughter of the late Daniel Wolff, in the 39th year of her age.

BLUM'S CAROLINA and VIRGINIA ALMANACKS FOR 1836. Calculated for the meridian of SALEM, N. C. A SMALL SUPPLY of the above Almanacs have been received, and may be had at THIS OFFICE. Price 10 cents per copy.—

SALE BY AUCTION. I WILL SELL, On a Credit of Six Months, on the 22nd of this month, the following property, viz:

TWO PIANO FORTES. One of which is of the best tone and workmanship; A good set of Globes; Six large Maps, on Rollers; Four Beds; Two Milk Cans; All my Household and Kitchen Furniture, comprising many articles nearly new, and valuable. BENJAMIN COTTRELL. September 12, 1835. —p2—

MORE NEW JEWELLERY.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he purchased a rich assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c., Of the most recent Fashions.

Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Lever, Do. do. Duplex, Ladies' Gold Lever and do. Plain English and Swiss Fine Gold Fob-Chains and Keys; Fine Plated Fob-Chains and Keys; Ladies' Plated Neck-Chains; A rich assortment of Breast-Pins and Rings; Fine Ear-Rings, Gold and Plated; Ladies' Jet, Silver, and Gilt Waist-Buckles; Shell Music Boxes and Silver Pencils; A large assortment of Spectacles for all Eyes; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Pocket Books; Superior Wadec and Butche Cane-Cases Razors; "Pocket Knives and Scissors; Leather and Silk Money-Purses; Ladies' large Tuck and Side-Combs; Do. Snuff-Boxes, and Thimbles; Fine Plated Castors and Candle-sticks, Together with Chains, Pistols, Seals, and Keys, &c.—Also, Silver Spoons and Sugar-Tongs. He hopes that his Friends and Customers will call and see his fine assortment, and BUY.—He will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit.—Orders from a distance will be promptly filled. Watches and Clocks repaired well, and Warranted for Twelve Months. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Jewellery. JOHN C. PALMER. Salisbury, September 12, 1835.—p4—

Brick-Masons and House-Carpenters TAKE NOTICE!

THE Building Committee of the Manual Labor School will receive proposals for building Four or five Brick Houses For said institution, on October the 7th, at the residence of Wm. L. Davidson in Mecklenburg County, two miles from the site of said institution, when and where a general plan and specification, of construction will be prepared and contracts entered into. Contracts for the Brick and Carpenter's work will be combined or separate, as circumstances may require. All persons who have a wish to undertake are requested to attend. By order of the Commissioners.

WM. L. DAVIDSON. September 12, 1835. —p4—

Spring and Summer Fashions, FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor, BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisturbed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customers were present in person. Salisbury, May 9, 1835.—p7.

